1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.40	56.36	46.31	79.93	52.11	44.10	72.92	53.32	43.77
27.	Uttaranchal*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	84.93	67.16	78.74	77.11	78.80	80.24	87.25	87.90	78.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island.	0.00	59.40	51.35	-	51.52	50.68	-	51.85	36.97
30.	Chandigarh	78.52	0.00	21.90	84.44	-	12.13	83.83	-	16.73
31	D & N Haveli	30.61	79.86	72.34	45.16	79.45	72.48	31.68	74.11	67.06
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	67.57	45.24	31.54.	76.69	50.45	3.11	78.94	43.43
33.	Delhi	77.45	75.89	47.19	76.75	78.83	46.30	69.15	23.37	46.92
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	25.47	24.13	-	42.98	42.24	-	19.07	18.88
35.	Pondicherry	25.84	0.00	21.69	23.97	0.00	22.96	22.89	-	16.89
	INDIA	71.92	80.29	62.58	73.13	79.25	62.69	71.55	78.97	61.92

*Dropout r**ates** are shown combined with the respective parent state.
Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 2004-05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Survey of Earthquake prone zones

624. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducted any survey of earthquake prone zones during the last three years and also during 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise and State-wise;

(c) the funds expected to be allocated to each state and zone during the period; and

(d) how long before the earthquake taking place would be intimated?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Surveys have been done by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) which is the nodal agency in the country to monitor the earthquake activity.

(i) During the last 3-years, micro-earthquake surveys have been carried out in the following areas/zones:

SI. No.	Survey Type	Site	Seismic Zone	State	Duration of Survey
1.	Micro Earthquake survey	7 sites in Jind urban area	IV	Haryana	19th Dec 2003-31st Jan 204
2.	Micro Earthquake survey	5 sites in Delhi	IV	Delhi	April 2004-Aug2005

(ii) Also after shock activity was monitored in Andaman and Nicobar region soon after Sumatra earthquake on 26th December, 2004.

(iii) Large scale zonation has also been taken up for few selected urban centres including Jabalpur, Guwahati, Delhi Bangalore and Sikkim.

(iv) Geological survey of India (GSI) has also conducted micro-earthquake surveys and micro-zonation studies in following areas:

1. Assam : Seismic microzonation of Guwahati urban complex.
2. Andhra Pradesh: Seismic microzonation.of Visakhapatnam urban area
3. Tamil Nadu: Study of Tsunami of 26.12.2004 in coastal Tamil Nadu.
4. Punjab/Himachal Pradesh/Haryana : Seismic Microzonation Studies of Chandigarh Urban Complex
5. Uttar Pradesh : (a) Micro-earthquake surveys in Sonpur area, Sant Ravidas Nagar District, U.P.
6. Uttaranchal: Seismic microzonation of Dehradun urban complex
7. Gujarat: Seismic Hazard/Risk Microzonation of Bhavnagar Town, Gujrat. (b) Seismic Hazard/Risk Microzonation of Jamnagar city, Gujrat. (c) Seismic microzonation of Ahmedabad city Gujrat.
8. Rajasthan : Post earthquake surveys for 29 November, 2006,24 December, 2006 and 16 March, 2007 tremors in Alwar and Jaipur districts of Rajasthan
9. West Bengal/Sikkim : Study of micro-earthquakes in Sikkim.-Darjeeling Lesser Himalaya, in a network comprising Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Singtam and Jorethang.
10. Madhya Pradesh : Micro-earthquake survey in Chandrapur to understand nature of causative cource of felt tremors during August September, 2005.
11. Maharashtra : (a) Seismic hazard microzonation of Mumbai City; (b) Micro-earthquake study for subterranean sounds and tremors in Nanded town, Maharashtra in two spell during December, 2006 and April, 2007.
12. Delhi: For details seismic hazard microzonation of National Capital Region of Delhi, GSI has carried out mapping in 1:10000 scale at the request of IMD-EREC.
13. Andaman and Nicobar: Monitoring of micro-tremors by micro-earthquake survey.
14. Pondicherry : Seismic Hazard microzonation studies of Pondicherry Urban agglomeration.

(c) The surveys mentioned above form part of ongoing/new schemes and programmes of MoES (IMD) and Ministry of Mines (GSI). No funds are allocated to states.

(d) At present, there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world which can predict the occurrence of earthquakes in terms of space, time and magnitude.

Planning for establishment of Food Processing Parks

†625. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to establish food processing parks in many States;

(b) if so, the details of the parks, State-wise;

(c) at which places in Rajasthan such parks have been established or are planned to be established; and

(d) in what way this plan is financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Under 10th Plan Scheme, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has approved financial assistance of Rs. 208.54 crore for fifty six (56) food parks in the country upto 31st March, 2007. of this, financial assistance of Rs. 12.51 crore has been approved for four Food Parks at Ranpur (District Kota), Boranda (District Jodhpur), Sri Ganganagar and Alwar in Rajsthan. The Ministry does not set up Food Parks of its own. A statement indicating details of food parks, State-wise is given *(See* below).

MFPI has submitted a scheme to Planning Commission, which envisages providing financial assistance for setting up of thirty mega Food Parks in the country during 1lth Five Year Plan period. The scheme which is project oriented, aims to provide a mechanism to bring together farmers, processors and retailers and link agricultural production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, minimization of wastages and improving farmers' income. Mega Food Park envisages a well-defined agri/horticultural-processing zone containing state of the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well established supply chain. The primary objective of the scheme is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost in general areas and upto 75% of the project cost in special category states subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crore or the cost of approved facilities, whichever is lower, has been envisaged for all implementing agencies.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.